WASHINGTON, D. C. Copies of the Day. THE FORAY OF MISSOURIANS UPON KAN-

SAS-MORE TESTIMONY. Lot the facts embodied in the following letter from a Baltimorean, to the editor of the Baltimore Sun, in relation to the late foray of Missourians upon the People of Kansas, be spread before the Public. The writer is thus introduced by the Sun:

"We publish, this morning, a letter from correspondent in Kansas, whose statements we believe reliable. He was a Baltimorean, and only left this city to settle in Kansas during last summer. Here he was known as a young and active member of the Democratic party, and superior, we believe, to all factional or ultra purposes; and, as he himself states, was with the Administration on the Kansas-Nebraska measure. So far, he is reliable. Already, the same charges have been made in Congress respecting the Missourian invasion, and our correspondent confirms them, from his own per sonal observation. It is possible that a great wrong has thus been done to the people of Kansas, and Territorial sovereignty, as provi-ded for by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, been com-

So outrageous was the conduct of the Missourisms, that even the conservative editor of this slave State feels constrained to give vent to his indignation in the following terms:

"But the acts of the Missourians, as detailed by our correspondent, are most flagitious out-rages against all right; subversive of the best principles of the Republic, and actually invali-dating, at the ballot-box itself, the great theory of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Whether any satisfactory information on the subject will ever be officially obtained, is very doubtful. The weight of testimony will be to the effect that a great wrong has been done; but, like many other great wrongs, it will possibly successfully defy redress. If the thing is to be repeated, however, at every election Kansas, it must ultimately lead to bloodshed. In any event, the fruits of this Kansas-Nebraska bill are nowhere maturing in a very acceptable form to the people, nor with a very enviable renown for its projectors."

We now transfer to our columns the materia portion of the letter. It is dated Fort Leaven worth, December 6, and appeared in the Sun :

"The election here on the 29th ult., for a Delegate to Congress, occasioned a high degree of excitement. General Whitfield, the proslavery candidate, is said to have been ele-You have, no doubt, been so informed. So far as the number of votes cast in his favor may go to give him the election, he has it; but if the character of those votes has anything to do with the result, he has it not. He was no elected by the people of Kansas. He is not their delegate. He was put upon the track by people in the State of Missouri, and put through the ballot-box in Kansas by the people of that State. Before the near approach of the time of election, no sign could be discerned by the most observant, indicating anything else than the success of the Anti-Slavery party.

personal and political friends, were on that side. ogether with two out of every three persons in all parts of the Territory. But within a day or to be organized in separate parties, under the command of particular leaders, each party dethe polls in every district, except at Lawrence ed and taken possession of, the moment they were opened, by these insolent invaders. They threatened and intimidated the judges; crowd ed out and violently drove off all those who were suspected of being in favor of any other candidate than their own, and put their own volver. I was myself present all day at the Leavenworth polls, and can therefore speak of whe proceedings at that point from personal knowledge. They were perfectly outrageous. The crowd of Missourians assembled early in the morning, and commenced operations by insisting on filling a temporary vacancy which ing a man named Burgess, a resident of Platte county, Missouri. The other judges protested against the proposition, but yielded immedi-ately to the storm which their resistance in a moment provoked. They felt themselves in of being ruthlessly murdered by erowd. This man from Missouri accordingly served, from beginning to end, as one of the

"During the entire day, persons were seen coming over in boats from the Missouri side of river to put in their votes, while persons, actual residents of the Territory, seeking, the most peaceable manner, to deposit their ballots, were set on, charged with being Abolitionists, and driven from the ground. demanded to see my ticket. I refused, of course, to heed him; whereupon, I was immediately crowded out by some dozen persons, all working in concert. They openly declared that none should approach the ballot-box except those who intended to vote for Whitfield. To-wards the close of the day, the violence among the drunken rabble became so great, that the judges grew alarmed for their personal safety, and closed the polls. Thus ended the first election in this district for a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Kansas. No protext whatever is offered by these

people to excuse or justify their conduct. On contrary, they make no secret of their being same thing over again, at every election. Gen. Stringfellow, a prominent politician of Missouri, residing at Weston, who commanded the Leavenworth division of this grand invading army, openly declared, that if it should become ne ssary, the whole of Western Missouri would be emptied into Kansas, in order to make it a

vestigated. We have every reason to believe that an extensive scheme is on foot to make project, and that a large fund has been raised by subscription in the Southern States, to carry it through. If this be really so, and I cannot the whole country. The Missouri Compromise was not repealed to give to a handful of the worst specimens of the population of Missouri the power to control the destinies of Kansas, but to establish the right of the people of the Terriories to govern themselves. If this be not accomplished, what has been gained by the re-peal of the Missouri Compromise? Nay, if the repeal has but transferred the governance of what has not been lost thereby to the people of Kansas, as well as the country at large? I the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in an unpretending way, from first to last, because I regarded it as establishing in the Territories a great principle of free government; but if it cannot be made to accomplish that object, I am in for a speedy restoration of the Missouri Compromise; and this is the sentiment of eveof that act to have my voice and vote, as one of its citizens, felt in the establishment of its local

sition to disappoint them.

From the New York Evening Post A NEW TERRITORIAL BILL ON FOOT-AN-OTHER SCHEME TO EXTEND SLAVERY.

Near the close of the last session of Congress bill was quietly reported by Robert Johnson, one of the Senators from Arkansas, and made the special order for the 15th of this month, which is likely to absorb in its importance al other questions that will come before that body. It was a bill for the organization of a new Territory between the 34th and 37th degrees of latitude and the 94th and 100th degrees of longitude—a tract of about 43,000,000 of acres, lying between the red River of Louisiana and southern boundary of Kansas-to be called Neosho; and it is artfully provided that the whole shall be protected against any law ex-cluding slave labor from its soil. We gather the features of the bill from the Western Home Visiter, an Ohio paper, which deserves the credit of having first directed public attention

to this subject.

Senator Johnson proposes to organize the Territory of Chelokee, including the country held by the Cherokees; of Muscogee, or the Creek and Seminole district; and of Chahta, including the cessions t the Choctaws and Chickasaws-three Terri ories, to be controlled, as at present, by the Incians themselves, while the payment of salaries and other civil expenses is made a burden upon the Treasury of the United States. Section 2 provides, that "nothing in this act

ontained shall be so construed as to abrogate, change, alter, or impair the Constitution or laws, or the customs or usages having the force of law, of either of said nations of Indians," &c. Section 3 authorizes a Governor for four years, zens of said Territories, respectively, as by the laws of said nations are, or may be, qualified voters therein;" and who shall receive a salary of \$2,000, with the right to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$1,500.

Section 8 recognises the present legislative departments of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws; extends their power "to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Con-stitution of the United States and the provisions of this act;" and, in a subsequent section, the compensation of members is fixed at three dollars for a session of twenty days, and three dollars for each twenty miles of travel in going to and returning from the same, with an extra per diem of two dollars to presiding officers, and similar allowances to clerks, interpreters, &c.; all to be a charge upon the United States.

Section 12 provides that "no white men or other Indians shall be allowed to settle or tresdredth parallel of west longitude, without the consent of the Legislature of the proper Territory, and in pursuance of laws by it enacted." By section 17, "so much of the now-existing what is more, it is a Christian people, for there laws of the State of Arkansas as defines and is no sect which professes to take the Bible for fixes the punishment of offences which, by such their guide with a more implicit submission to laws, amount to felony, are extended over each of said three Territories, besides the various amy out of the same Word which all Christian laws of the United States which are enumerated, and among which are "those now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians," and the fugitive acts of 1793 and

Besides the local tribunals, a District Court of the United States is erected in each of the Territories, with one Judge for the Chahta district, and a Judge for Chelokee and Muscogee, "The Governor of the Territory, and all his ersonal and political friends, were on that side, gether with two out of every three persons in Muscogee district, and \$2,000 in the Chahta district, each court to be officered and have two of the election, the country began to swarm the jurisdiction of other Territorial courts, and its decisions to be in like manner subject to some in wagons, others on horseback, and others yet on foot. They were, for the greater part, a most unseemly and reckless set of men. They crossed the river in separate detachments, at writs of error or appeals shall be allowed to, and to lay the diction of which President Pierce, Judge Choctaws towards the missionaries sent among the foundation of regular government. The will see that the diffuse the foundation of regular government. The will be allowed to be in which we have and the whot to be good men. We have not prevented them from preaching to our slaves. The whole will sto prevented them from preaching to our slaves. The decisions to be in which we have and the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot to be good men. We have not to be the whot t gard to the value of the matter, property, or title, in controversy; and from any decision of either writ of habeas corpus, involving a question of personal freedom, a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to said Supreme Court."

So much for the general features of the bill. dicial organization of the respective territories.

Among the miscellaneous provisions is an appropriation by Congress, of \$10,000, to each of said Territories, to be therein applied, by the respective Governors, to the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, and of said District Court and its offi-cers, and the officers of the Executive Depart-ment—a stipulation, (see. 35,) "that all the free citizens of the said several nations, to wit: the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, resident, or hereafter coming into and settling in said Territories, being of Indian or Indian and white blood, shall, when this act takes effect as to each nation, respectively, become and be citizens of the United States; and the Constitution of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said Territories as elsewhere within the United States "-and also a provision that each Territory may be represented in Congress

institution of marriage, making it a contract for life, not dissoluble at the pleasure of the parties, prohibiting polygamy, and providing that divorces shall only be granted by judicial power, for causes previously defined by a gen-

But the gist of the whole matter—the ject in view through all the details of this elaborate scheme-is revealed in the last two sec-

ment or paraphrase:
"Sec. 48. And be it further enacted, That whenever the people of the said three Territories shall, by acts of their respective Legislatures, consent to unite together and form one people, and be included in one Territory, they shall be entitled to be erected into a Territory of the United States, to be called the Territory of Neosho, in the same manner as other Terri-tories have been created; and afterwards, when Congress shall be satisfied as to their capacity self-government, and whenever they open their country to emigration and settlement, they shall be entitled to be erected into a State, by the same name, on the same footing, in all respects, as the original States. "SEC. 49. And be it further enacted, That

so soon as the President of the United States shall receive such official information as is hereinbefore provided for, of the assent of said nations in any one of said Territories to the provisions of this act, he shall issue his proclamation, making known such assent, and direct-ing the organization of such Territory; and the ground, in the meeting, and in reply to the shall pursue the same course in regard to each of said Territories, the assent of the nations in which shall be afterwards so made known to him, until all are organized; and such of the provisions of this ect, in regard to said respecte Territories, as are to await such assent be fore being in force and operative, shall be in

of such proclamation."

The Territory which it is proposed so quietly to appropriate to the interests of Slavery is about two hundred miles long from north to south, and about four hundred from east to west, and covers an area larger than the States of Ohio and New Jersey. The climate corresponds with that of East Tennessee, one of the finest climates in the world, and the soil is like that of Southern Kansas, equally fertile and better supplied with wood and water. The country is at present outside of any Territorial organization, and has been allotted by a succession of treaties to the Cherokee, Greek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indians, who number about sixty thousand souls. These Indians are all slaveholders. A few

years since, the Creeks held about four hundred slaves, and the entire negro population of

Abolitionists who teach their slaves to read or write, and have forbidden the missionaries from Administration Democrat in Kansas, who is ainst the introduction of Slavery. I came to mainst the introduction of Slavery. I came to their borders. This ordinance, as our readers institutions. But I find my just expectations Presbyterian Church. It was then remarked without regard to the locality, the party, the fac-

of Slavery.

The bill is made the special order for the

15th instant, the second week after the opening of Congress, in order that no time may be lost in establishing this new outpost of Slavery.

We have no time to-day to discuss several other features of this bill which invite remark, but we hasten to submit the prominent features of a scheme which is well calculated to alarm those who think, with us, that the prosperity and honor of this country depends upon the confinement of Slavery within its present bound-

From the N. V. Evening Post. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN UTAH.

We invite special attention to the two addressin our paper to-day, made recently by two noted Mormon leaders, one of them Governor of Utah Territory, upon the subject of polygamy, and the grounds upon which its practice in that community is based and defended. We find them reported officially in our file of the Des-eret News, which arrived this morning. Elder Orson Hyde's lecture aims to prove, from the sacred record, that polygamy was not only pracsacred record, that polygamy was not only prac-ticed by all the prominent personages of the Bible who enjoyed any share of the Divine fa-vor, but that it is expressly recommended in the Divine Word. He maintains that upon no other system can the Mosaic cosmogony be reconciled with the rapid propagation of the race; that all Christians are children of Abraham, and that e was a polygamist; and finally he advances the impious assertion, to prove which he devotes no inconsiderable portion of his lecture, that our Saviour was not only married, but a polyg-

President Young followed him in a brief speech, in which he submitted an exegesis of St. Paul's declaration, that a bishop should have "one wife." This, he says, does not mean or imply that he should have but one. It means simply that he should not have less than one. Our purpose in publishing these speeches, and giving thus much space to such disgusting doctrines, is to prepare our readers for a ques-tion which is rapidly acquiring consequence, and which, before another year has lapsed, may absorb all other public issues. Here is a peopass on any of said lands, east of the one hun- ple, within the jurisdiction of the United States. who not only practice but defend an institution which is proscribed by the laws and the sentiments of every other civilized nation. And what is more, it is a Christian people, for there nations agree in adopting as the law that pre-

scribes man's duty to his God.

Within the last week, President Pierce has superseded President Brigham Young, the Pontifex Maximus of this deluded sect, by the appointment of Col. Steptoe, an officer of the United States army, as Governor of the Territory, of which Mormons are the principal, if not the only, inhabitants.

It is reported that Young has signified his in-

tention to retain his secular power, without regard to President Pierce's commission to Col.
Steptoe. It is probable, however, that the labors, but an open and confiding spirit. Never President's commission will be accompanied once have we persecuted them, or attempted with sufficient force to secure for it formal obedience; but in the practical government of the made martyrs of themselves, to be extended to Utah and Polygamists, or to be confined to slaveholders and polyhetaerists in Kansas and Nebraska? Is it practicable to carry on the nor man as binding upon their conduct or Nebraska? Is it practicable to carry on the nor man as binding upon their conduct or Government of the United States in Utah, as at consciences. Because we have done this, the present organized, without coming into collision | American Board of Missions looks upon it as with the religion of the people; and if not, what an outrage, and declares its intention to withcourse will our Government take? These are questions which it may be well for our readers to meditate upon, for a very unpleasant and embarrassing trial of our constitutional guarantees of religious liberty threatens us, which it

GOVERNOR REEDER AND THE PROPAGANDA. his views of the movements of the slaveholders of Missouri, in Kansas. He is honest and out-

November 21, 1854.
Gentlemen: On the 16th instant you called on me in the capacity of a committee, claiming to represent and speak for a meeting of citizens of Kansas Territory, held the preceding day at memorial on behalf of that meeting. The me-These Territorial Legislatures are "required are acting under a resolution of such meeting, (sec. 48) to enact proper laws regulating the institution of marriage, making it a contract ply with the wishes of those by whom you were ppointed." * * * *
The meeting was not of the "citizens of Kan-

sas," as your proceedings will show, if you will produce them. It was a meeting composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, and a few of the residents of Missouri, one of whom is your Chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty, Missouri, as he has done for years, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kansas consists of a card nailed to a tree upon ground long since occupied by other settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The President of your meeting was Major John Dougherty, a resident and large landholder in Clay county, Missouri, as he has stated to me since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state again, as he is a high-minded and honorable man, above all concealment or disguise. gentlemen principally composing your meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, on herseback and in wagons, in numbers variously estimated by different persons from two hundred to three hundred; and after the meeting was over, returned to their homes in the State of Missouri. are facts as notorious here as any public occur rence can be, and every man who had eyes to with the Dominicans as an independent nationality. Now, as the Administration have been

They were the subject of much remark, and speech of your Chairman, who was chies man of the occasion, this invasion of our Territory was loudly complained of by some of the outnumbered citizens of Kansas, and has frenant complaint to me. Such is the meeting from which you derive authority, and such the title by which you assume to interfere in the regulation of our affairs. Few men, with all the facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guaranties to us the right to manage our own affairs. It is the great, muchdiscussed feature of our Territorial Government. and one which our people highly prize—under the pledges of which the inhabitants of the Ter-ritory have come and staked their future for-

tunes on our soil.

The pledges of that law must be redeemed and it were a poor, pitiless boon to have escaped from the domination of Congress, if we are only to pass under the hands of another set of sharing none of our burdens, no matter what may be their virtues or their worth as men and citizens at hone. It may be very desirable for gentlemen to live among the comforts of the and luxuries of an old home, and make an ocand luxuries of an old home, and make an oc-casional expedition into our Territory, to ar-range our affairs, instruct our people and public officers, and control our Government; but it does not suit us, and I much mistake the people of this Territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of—that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall reprounce or resist it in friend or feet. will remember, was the sucject of a very important discussion at a recent session of the American Board of Domestic Missions of the I shall renounce or resist it in friend or foe, and

persons to send a Representative to Congress, they shall be admitted as a State. Here is a shrewd provision against breaking upon the rock upon which Nebraska and Kansas split. Senator Johnson does not mean that Neosbo shall be wrested from the slaveholders by east, but until they do the latter, we must respectful. shall be wrested from the slaveholders by eastern emigrants, and hence this provision that immigration shall be subject to the laws of the local Legislatures, all devoted to the interests aside, and permit us to do the work ourselves. This, gentlemen, with due respect for you personally, is the only reply I shall give to the

suggestions in behalf of your meeting, relative to the time and manner of taking our census and holding our election.
Your obedient servant, A. H. REEDER. To F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Robert C. Miller, William F. Dyer, and Alfred Jones,

Esquires, Committee.

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat, December 18. MESSAGE OF THE CHOCTAW CHIEF.

Missionaries to be Expelled from the Nation. The Commissioners of the American Board Foreign Missions (Presbyterian Church) by resolution, that unless the Choetaw General Council repealed an act passed at the session of last year, prohibiting the missionary teachers in charge of schools in the nation from teaching slaves and the children of slaves in would withdraw their teachers and such sums of money as they have been yearly contributing

to aid in their support.

This crazy board of Abolition preachers "wanted their clergymen to go forth and preach the Gospel to all men, of whatever color, accordance with character and duty; and further declared that they would not desist or leave the nation until driven out by force. These proceedings have excited the Choctaws very much, and they appear united in the sentiment of utter condemnation of them.

Col. Harkins, the chief of the nation, in his message to his people, holds the following language on the subject. Harkins is described in a latter in the New Orleans Delta.

letter in the New Orleans Della as a man of education, decided intelligence, and great bold ness and energy of character. He says: "It seems that the American Board of Mis sions, at its recent meeting, held at Hartford, Conn., had under consideration the school act of the last session of the General Council, and were so offended at it that they at once passed

resolutions to dissolve their connection the Choctaw schools.
"What are we to infer from this, but that they have had their secret designs, and possess a greater regard for the welfare of the slave

among us than for the Indians.
"There is no State in the South that would be willing for the Abolitionists to teach their slaves. They dare not attempt it. And is it because we are Indians they suppose they can have this privilege among us? If the Abolihave this privilege among us? tionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then, I say, for one, let the connection between the American Board of Missions and ourselves be dissolved, and every Abolitionist be made to leave the nation at once. We have treated the missionaries sent among us by the American Board of Missions as well as ever missionaries were treated by any other enlight-

ened people.
"We placed our children in their hands; gave them lands to cultivate, and placed under their management our school fund—thus showto drive them from our country, even those whom we knew not to be good men. We have

ing them from teaching our slaves, because on draw its teachers from our schools. "Let it be done; and the sooner the better.

Let us look for missionaries and teachers from among men who will not attempt to prescribe our civil rights, and whom we can live with in peace and amity, and from whom we will have no fears that they will teach to our slaves anything beyond what the Apostles of Jesus Christ taught in their day.

"If, to please the Abolitionists, the Council should repeal the act which has given the

you will see a party spirit arise among us which will not cease until every Abolitionist is driven out of the country. "Repeal that act, and you at once agree have your Council dictated to by the Abolition-ists of the North. Our people need not fear that the schools will cease on account of the threatened withdrawal of the present teachers by the American Board of Missions. It was

our money that brought them hither, and surely our money can bring us others as good, if

From the New York Evening Post

not better.

American Board of Missions so much offence,

THE TWO-HORSE MISSION TO ST. DOMINGO. Marcy has directed the treaty recently negotiated, to be withdrawn, because, upon examina-tion, it has been found to provide that the people of St. Domingo shall have the same politithat we grant to any other foreigner, in consideration of the Americans being placed upon the footing of the most favored nations in St.

Domingo. The cause of this "step backwards" is reported to be the discovery that the Dominicans are mostly of African descent. It drove up, but can't say I saw them get out; seems that the State Department was not en-tirely satisfied with Mr. Cazneau's standard of a white man; and we infer from this report, if it be correct, that the President has become convinced of the truth of our statement, made some months since, that there is not a single man connected with the Dominican Government, from the highest to the lowest, who, if born in the United States, would, by the rules of the State Department, be entitled to a passport, and the protection of the American Government in a foreign country. It seems our warnings have not been wasted. The Administration are not yet prepared to recognise the nationalities of Hayti and Liberia, and to exchange with them the international courtesies usual between sovereign Powers; and, till they are, they have perceived, though too late for their credit, that they can have no dealings

vice in this business, they will pardon us for making one more suggestion.

There is but one honest way of acquiring a title to any real estate on the Bay of Samana, and that is by negotiations with the Emperor of Hayti, for he is the sovereign of the whole island—the Dominican Government being revo-lutionary, and probably transient. Those negotiationary, and probably transient. Those nego-tiations would be very simple, and the terms very favorable, if properly solicited. The first step to be taken would be to acknowledge the Haytien nationality, and to abandon the foolish punetilio about which so much pother is made. and which amounts to nothing more than calling a Consul a Commercial Agent. The Emperor of Hayti could, and would, if required, send Ministers, or Charges, or Consuls, to the United States, as white and as pure-blooded as not tenacious, we venture to say, about the color of his representatives here or elsewhere, and would be glad to treat with the United States for reciprocal advantages, if he could be permitted to do so upon equal terms. Our nitude among all the nations of the earth, makes it worth our while to cultivate friendly relations with its rulers; and there is nothing ing a narrow prejudice at the South, of which

pleased to avail themselves thus far of our ad-

institutions. But I find my just expectations thwarted, my rights overslaughed and tramped and tramped invalved. The provisions of the kansashave allowed. The Federal Government must uphold the laws. The provisions of the Kansashave allowed. The provisions of the Kansashave allowed that the 12th section of this bill provides that no dist people shall settle party, and of all other parties throughout the party and in pursuance of laws by it enacted. And believe that those in authority have any disposition to disappoint them.

M. F. C.*

Though the Tribune does not give the source to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism, from which it comes.

Thus much the citizens of Kansas have a right to demand at my hands, and to fail in it would be the boldest dereliction of official duty. We believe that we are competent to govern ourselves; and as we must bear the consequence of our own errors, and reap the fruit of our own errors, and reap the fruit of our own decisions, we must decline any gratuation about time now for Senator Douglas to wake up his resolution about the acknowledgment to the honest masses of the Democratic party, and of all other parties throughout the control of the public journals. Is it not about time now for Senator Douglas to our own decisions, we must decline any gratuation about the acknowledgment of the nationality of St. Domingo of the span, as we we we will be not on the interport of the public journals. Is it not about time now for Senator Douglas to our own decisions, we must decline any gratuation of the nationality of St. Domingo of the span, as we mus

Several months ago, we brought to the no ice of our readers a report, which we found circulating in the papers, and apparently well-founded, to the effect that a company of American citizens had obtained the legal proprietorship to a large district of the Mosq our gratification at the scheme, as promising o become the means, in time, of putting an end to the petty, irritating disputes about boundary, jurisdiction, protectorates, &c., in that region of Central America. We had, however, heard nothing more of the scheme until a few days ago, when a formal and apout of "three dollars, and expenses paid," would proving notice of it, embracing some particulars of the nature of the title, and the purposes and plans of the Company, appeared in the Union newspaper, of this city. This article we were thinking of transferring to our paper for the information of our readers, when we received from a member of the Association a full, and, we doubt not, reliable, account of the nature and objects of the Society, which, for the convenience of our columns, we have com-pressed into the following statement. The political aspects of the scheme may form the

subject of a future notice.

As we understand the object, the expedition s not for the purposes of invasion or aggression, but to settle on their own soil, in perfect good faith, and not against the wishes of the inhabitants of that part, or of the immediate vicinity. The purpose is to establish a Govern-ment based upon the great principles of republicanism; to confirm every present title existing in the country; to give value to the country by cultivation, and by introducing Americans, with their varied industrial pursuits; to teach the inhabitants the value of a peaceful, stable government, established on the popular will; and to give an example of what an intelligent, industrious, enterprising people can accomplish. This, it is to be hoped, will eventually exert a happy influence over the people and Govern-ments of Central America. Such being the leading objects proposed to be accomplished by Col. Kinney and his associates, as a legal and pacific enterprise we think it commends itself to public favor.

We understand Col. Kinney goes out as ger eral agent and representative of a number of American citizens, who claim to be the legal owners of about twenty-five millions of acres in the Mosquito country. The title, it is said, is derived from a deed of conveyance made several years since by the King of Mosquitia, sanctioned by a convention of his chiefs, to three Englishmen, for a valuable consideration. This deed contemplates the introduction of immigrants, and expressly sanctions the colonization of the country by the grantees or their assignees. The title thus derived has been conveyed by the original grantees to a company of some thirty Americans, embracing gentlemen of the highest character for intelli gence, integrity, and patriotism. This company has secured the services of Col. Kinney and other gentlemen of character and ability to settle and improve the country, and to build

up a stable government on this territory.

From the well-known character of Col. Kinney, as a gentleman of honor, intelligence, enterprise, and patriotism, we are satisfied the Company could have not intrusted their interests to one more likely to carry them successfully through. He will not be the leader of marauders or reckless adventurers, but he will not invade a country be unable to perceive anything illegal, or to which

an objection can be raised. Viewed in all its bearings, Col. Kinney Pas engaged in one of the most stupendous under-takings of the age. Its successful accomplishment will secure for him a world-wide reputation, whilst it will appropriate to civilization and to pure republicanism a country abounding in all the elements of wealth and greatness.

From the Boston Telegraph. SINGULAR SLAVE CASE.

contains a report of a trial in that place, under the seventh section of the act of 1850, for the rendition of fugitives from service. One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was Cyrus Fillmore, a brother of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States.

In August, 1853, Benjamin Waterhouse stopped at the town of Orland, in Indiana, having in his wagon with him three colored persons. Cyrus Fillmore was standing on the Vaterhouse drove up, and saw the negroes, and questioned Mr. W. if he was on the "underground railroad." He replied that he was, and inquired for Capt. Barry. Waterhouse was indicted in March, 1854, for

aiding the escape of slaves; but the indictment being defective in several important particulars, it was quashed. The chief defects were, that the negroes were not known to have been slaves; and, if slaves, it was not known who their owner was. The marshal was determined to make an example of Mr. Waterhouse, and Cyrus Fillmore was engaged by him to go to Canada with Mr. Payne, of Lexington, Ky., the son of the alleged owner of the men, and try to discover the negroes, and ascertain from them evidence against Waterhouse, &c.
Fillmore says: "I told him of Clark, who
was also an Abolitionist, and he finally drove up

saw them no more after they drove to Clark's I was within ten feet of the negroes as the wagon turned in the street; this was 20th to 25th Augu '853."

He goes then to state how he went to Canada with Payne, and found, as he supposed one of the same negroes that he had seen with Waterhouse. This was in June, 1854. Cross-examined.—Had a conversation with defendant last May; saw the negroes in the wagon only; might have been twenty or thirty feet from them, but did not scrutinize them;

noticed the one who was driving, the most, and and this was not Tom; as they turned the wagnegroes drove in town, and then over to Clark's; may be possible I am mistaken as to driving in town; became acquainted with defendant seventeen years ago; deputy marshal first wanted me to go to Canada, but I did not want to go, and the marshal urged me to go; I have alconfident the defendant used the term ground railroad. Re-examined .- Defendant was going north, he

thinks; depends on the road they came in town; might have been fifteen minutes they stopped; Tom was not driving; noticed the driver most; paid in addition to expenses. It appears from the testimony of Mr. Payne, that he was induced to go to Canada, and take

Fillmore with him, and that their expenses would be paid. The two then started for Canada, and Dr. Marsh, the deputy marshal, accom-panied them as far as Detroit. Mr. Payne found his slave Tom at Windsor, Canada, sick; they recognised each other; Fillmore was with him. Tom was one of the negroes whom Mr. Fillmore supposed he saw at Orland, in the wagon with Mr. Waterhouse, in August pre-

Upon this evidence Waterho indicted, and the recent trial lasted three days. George W. Julian and E. H. Brackett appeared for the defence, and R. W. Thompson the prosecution.

Thompson spoke over three hours. The court was at the pains to tell the jury "that the Constitution could never have been formed unless it should contain the clause in relation to fugiwe are happy to see the nation becoming daily more and more ashamed.

Though the Tribune does not give the source sumes every man to be free) is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, neverther the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is, never the law sumes every man to be free is an every man to be free tives." He also informed the jury that a slave when found in Indiana (where the law pre-

The Cincinnati Gazette, from which we gather these facts, says:
"We have been informed, the fact does not appear in the report of the trial in the Journal,

that the jury refused to impose the fine of \$50, unless the court would first agree to immediately remit it, and that the fine was so remit-

"Such is the result of the first case tried in Indiana, under the 7th section of the Fugitive Law. The case affords much material upon which to seriously ponder. It is, we believe, a new feature in our criminal jurisprudence, for Perritory, in Central America, which it was needed to take immediate measures for the erty for his time and expense in hunting it up, ettlement of; and we remember expressing and also to furnish men at the public expense to aid him in the search."

Mr. Cyrus Fillmore must have a very low of "three dollars, and expenses paid," would consent to become a mere slave-hunter.

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